

APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Antiquities Act
AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AI	Appraisal Institute
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BAS	Boundary Adjustment Study
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAA	Clean Air Act
CATPC	Corinth Area Tourism Promotion Council
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRGIS	Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWGN	Civil War General News
CWPT	Civil War Preservation Trust
dB	Decibel
dBA	A-weighted Decibel
DOD	Department of Defense
DOI	Department of the Interior
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
E.O.	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPC	El Paso Corporation
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FSBC	Friends of the Siege and Battle of Corinth
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GMP	General Management Plan
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
HAS	Historic Sites Act
HCEO	Hardin County Executive's Office
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IMPLAN	Impact Analysis for Planning
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
Ldn	Day-Night Level
LOS	Level of Service
MDA	Mississippi Development Authority
MDEQ	Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
MDOT	Mississippi Department of Transportation

MDT	Mississippi Department of Tourism
MESC	Mississippi Employment Security Commission
MIG	Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Incorporated
MMNS	Mississippi Museum of Natural Science
mph	Miles Per Hour
MTSU	Middle Tennessee State University
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NJHT	New Jersey Historic Trust
NMP	National Military Park
NPS	National Park Service
NPWRC	Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
ODTT	Ohio Division of Travel and Tourism
OPI	Overland Partners Incorporated
ORV	Off-road Vehicle
PAVA	Preservation Alliance of Virginia
PILT	Payment In Lieu Of Taxes
P.L.	Public Law
POL	Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RV	Recreational Vehicle
SBCC	Siege and Battle of Corinth Commission
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
STR	Smith Travel Research
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
TAPP	Tourism and Preservation Partnership
TDEC	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
TDECD	Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development
TDH	Tennessee Department of Health
TDOT	Tennessee Department of Transportation
TNVS	Tennessee Civil War Site Visitation Statistics
TRB	Transportation Research Board
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
UDC	United Daughters of the Confederacy
UMTRI	University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USCB	United States Census Bureau
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VERP	Visitor Experience and Resource Protection

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY

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GLOSSARY

A-weighted Decibel (dBA): The A-scale sound level is a quantity, in decibels, read from a standard sound-level meter with A-weighting circuitry. The A-scale weighting discriminates against the lower frequencies according to a relationship approximating the auditory sensitivity of the human ear. The A-scale sound level measures approximately the relative “noisiness” or “annoyance” of many common sounds.

Alluvium: Material transported and deposited on land by flowing water, such as clay, silt, and sand.

Ambient Air: Any unconfined portion of the atmosphere; open air, surrounding air.

Ambient Air Quality Standards: Standards established on a State or Federal level that define the limits for airborne concentrations of designated “criteria” pollutants (e.g., nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, ozone, lead) to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety (primary standards) and to protect public welfare, including plant and animal life, visibility, and materials (secondary standards).

Archaeological Resources: Any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities, which are of archaeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. Archaeological resources are capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archaeological research (NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guideline*).

Arterial Road: A roadway that provides the highest level of service at the greatest speed for the longest uninterrupted distance with some degree of access control.

Attainment Area: An area considered to have air quality as good as or better than the National Ambient Air Quality Standards as defined in the Clean Air Act. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a non-attainment area for others.

Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT): Traffic volume reported as the daily number of vehicles in both directions on a segment of roadway, averaged over one full calendar year.

Best Management Practice (BMP): A practice or combination of practices chosen as the most effective, economical, and practical means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by non-point sources to a level compatible with State and local water quality goals. Selection of appropriate BMPs depends largely upon the conditions of the site, such as land use, topography, slope, water table elevation, and geology.

Census Block: The smallest geographic entity for which the U.S. Census Bureau collects and tabulates decennial census information. Block boundaries are typically delimited by visible (street, road, stream, shoreline, etc.) or nonvisible (county line, city limit, property line, etc.) map features. A combination of census blocks that is a statistical subdivision of a census tract is called a Block Group.

Census Tract: A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. It contains between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, is designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions.

Class I Disposal Facility (Tennessee): A sanitary landfill which serves a municipal, insitutional, and/or rural population and is used or to be used for diposal of the following types of wastes: domestic,

commercial, institutional, municipal, bulky, landscaping and land clearing, industrial, construction/demolition, and farming wastes, shredded automotive tires, dead animals, and special wastes.

Class II Disposal Facility (Tennessee): A landfill which receives waste which is generated by one or more industrial or manufacturing plants and is used or to be used for the disposal of solid waste generated by such plants, which may include: industrial, commercial, institutional, farming, bulky, landscaping and land clearing, and construction/demolition wastes, and automotive tires. In addition, a Class II disposal facility may also serve as a monofill for ash disposal from the incineration of municipal solid waste.

Class III Disposal Facility (Tennessee): A landfill which is used or to be used for the disposal of farming, landscaping and land clearing, and demolition/construction wastes, shredded automotive tires, and certain wastes having similar characteristics and approved in writing by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

Class IV Disposal Facility (Tennessee): A landfill which is used or to be used for the disposal of demolition/construction wastes, shredded automotive tires, and certain wastes having similar characteristics and approved in writing by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

Class I Rubbish Site (Mississippi): A waste disposal site that may receive construction and demolition debris, such as wood, metal, brick, mortar, concrete, stone, asphalt, cardboard boxes, natural vegetation, appliances (other than refrigerators and air conditioners), furniture, plastic, glass, wood chips, and other similar wastes approved by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality.

Class II Rubbish Site (Mississippi): A waste disposal site that may receive natural vegetation, brick, mortar, concrete, stone, asphalt, and other rubbish approved by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality.

Climax Vegetation: Climax vegetation is the structure and species composition that a particular floral community in a given ecosystem or biome (large-scale plant communities) will tend toward via the successional process in the absence of disturbances such as fire, major disease or insect infestations, clearing, or logging.

Collector Road: A roadway that provides a less highly developed level of service at a lower speed for shorter distances by collecting traffic from local roads and connecting them with arterial roads.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): A measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. Published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the CPI is calculated for the nation, by region, and for some urban areas.

Cultural Landscape: A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four kinds of cultural landscape, not mutually exclusive: historic site, historic designated landscape, historic vernacular landscape, and ethnographic landscape (NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guideline*).

Cultural Resources: An aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places and as archaeological resources,

cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects, and ethnographic resources for National Park Service management purposes (NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guideline*).

Cumulative Impacts: Impacts on the environment which result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of which agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions; effects resulting from individually minor, but collectively significant, actions taking place over a period of time.

Day-Night Sound Level (Ldn): The average A-weighted sound level recorded during a 24-hour period, which includes a 10 dB penalty to levels measured between 2200 and 0700 hours. This penalty compensates for generally lower background noise levels at night and the additional annoyance of nighttime noise events.

Decibels (dB): The unit of measurement of sound level calculated by taking ten times the common logarithm of the ratio of the magnitude of the particular sound pressure to the standard reference sound pressure of 20 micropascals and its derivatives.

Deciduous: Shedding leaves annually.

Demography: The statistical science dealing with the distribution, density, vital statistics, etc. of populations.

Direct Effects (Economics): Economic impact of the initial purchase of a final product.

Economic Impact Model: An assessment of change in overall economic activity as a result of some change in one or several economic activities.

Endangered Species: A species that is threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Floodplain: The lowlands and relatively flat areas adjoining inland waters, including flood prone areas, which are inundated by a flood. The “100-year floodplain” refers to a floodplain that is subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year from any source.

Fragipan: A loamy, brittle, seemingly cemented, subsurface horizon that is very low in organic matter and clay, but rich in silt or very fine sand. The layer is slowly or very slowly permeable to water, and ranges from a few inches to several feet thick.

Fugitive Dust: Particulate matter composed of soil, uncontaminated from pollutants, resulting from industrial activity. Fugitive dust may include emissions from haul roads, wind erosion of exposed soil surfaces, and other activities in which soil is either moved or redistributed.

Groundwater: Water in the porous rocks and soils of the earth’s crust; a large proportion of the total supply of fresh water.

Hazardous Materials: Solid or liquid materials which may cause or contribute to mortality or serious illness by virtue of physical and chemical characteristics, or pose a hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed, disposed of, treated, stored, or transported.

Hazardous Waste: A waste or combination of wastes which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible illness, or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Heritage Tourism: Traveling to experience the places and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past.

Historic Property: A district, site, structure, or landscape significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archaeology, or culture; an umbrella term for all entries in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guideline*).

Historic Site: The site of a significant event, prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or structure or landscape whether extant or vanished, where the site itself possesses historical, cultural, or archaeological value apart from the value of any existing structure or landscape (NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guideline*).

Indirect Effects (Economics): Changes in inter-industry purchases as a result of initial purchase of a final product.

Induced Effects: Economic impact due to changes in spending by households due to income changes from changes in the production of goods and services.

Intermittent Stream: A stream which flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface sources.

Land Grading: Reshaping the ground surface to a planned elevation and/or slope.

Level of Service (LOS): Rating for a roadway, defined by a range of traffic volume to roadway capacity, that is used to express performance of a roadway segment.

Loam: A soil material which contains 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand.

Local Roads: All roads not defined as arterials or collectors. Local roads primarily provide access to land with little or no through movement.

Loess: Geological deposits of fairly uniform, fine material, mostly silt, that is presumably transported by wind.

Low-Density Recreation: Low-density recreation refers to recreational activities requiring a minimal level of facilities. These may include parking lots, restrooms, and interpretive signage. Some interaction with other persons occurs.

Median Income: The amount which divides the income distribution of a given area into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median.

Mitigation: A method or action to reduce or eliminate adverse program impacts.

Municipal: Belonging to a corporation or city.

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (Mississippi): A discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste (including ash from a municipal solid waste combustion facility) and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined under 40 CFR Part 257.2. A Municipal Solid Waste Landfill unit also may receive other types of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle D wastes, such as commercial solid waste, non-hazardous sludge, small quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste.

National Historic Landmark (NHL): A special type of historic property (district, site, building, structure, or object) designated by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 because of its national importance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Section 800.10 of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations (36 CFR 800), as well as Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act, specify special protections for NHLs.

National Register of Historic Places: The comprehensive list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture kept by the National Park Service under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Nonattainment Area: An area that has been designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the appropriate state air quality agency as exceeding one or more National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Nonpoint Source: A pollution source which comes from diffuse sources, such as land runoff, precipitation, atmospheric deposition, or percolation.

Parent Material: Disintegrated and partly weathered rock from which soils are formed.

Passive Recreation: Passive recreation refers to non-consumptive activities such as wildlife watching, hiking, walking, biking and canoeing. On-site facilities are non-existent or minimal. There is little interaction with other persons.

Permanent/Perennial Stream: A stream that flows throughout the year.

Plottage/Assemblage: The increment of value that results when two or more sites are combined to produce greater utility. The term is typically applied to real estate.

Poverty: Per the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If a family's income is less than the threshold for that family, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. Poverty thresholds do not vary geographically; however, they are updated annually for inflation with the Consumer Price Index. The official poverty definition counts money income before taxes and excludes capital gains and noncash benefits, such as housing, Medicaid, and food stamps.

Prime Farmland: Soils best suited to producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops; favorable for economic production of sustained high yields of crops.

Recreational Carrying Capacity: A prescribed number and type of people that an area will accommodate given the desired natural/cultural resource conditions, visitor experiences, and management program.

Runoff: Non-infiltrating water entering a stream or other conveyance channel shortly after a rainfall.

Sanitary Landfill (Tennessee): A method of disposing of solid waste into or on land without creating nuisances or hazards to public health or to the environment by utilizing the principles of engineering to confine the solid waste to the smallest practical area, to reduce it to the smallest practical volume, and to cover it with a layer(s) of an approved material.

Sensitive Receptor: An area defined as sensitive to noise, such as a hospital, residential area, school, outdoor theater, and protected wildlife species.

Silt: Fine sediment suspended in stagnant water or carried by moving water, that often accumulates on the bottom of rivers.

Soil Association: A landscape, named for its major soil types, that has a distinctive proportional pattern of soils, generally consisting of one or more major soils and at least one minor soil type.

Soil Erosion: The removal and loss of soil by the action of water, ice, gravity, or wind.

Soil Series: A group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike, except for differences in texture of the surface layer. All soils of a series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Solid Waste: Any refuse, including discarded recyclable materials, or sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, and any other discarded materials, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations, and community activities. Solid waste does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permits under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The official within each state, authorized by the state at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to act as a liaison for purposes of implementing the NHPA.

Structure (in terms of cultural resources): A constructed work, usually immovable by nature or design, consciously created to serve some human activity (e.g., buildings, monuments, dams, roads, railroad tracks, canals, millraces, bridges, tunnels, locomotives, forts and associated earthworks, Indian mounds, ruins, fences, and outdoor sculpture). In the National Register program, “structure” is limited to functional constructions other than buildings (NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guideline*).

Threatened Species: A species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Traditional Cultural Property: A historic property that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that

community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Transfer Station: A fixed facility used for the primary purpose of transferring solid waste from one solid waste transportation vehicle to another for movement to another solid waste management facility.

Visit: One person visiting a site or area for recreation purposes for any period of time.

Wetlands: Areas that are inundated or saturated with surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil, including swamps, marshes, bogs, and other similar areas.

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APPENDIX C

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

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Relevant Laws and Regulations	Summary	Affected Resource(s)
The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 USC 4321-4370)	Requires Federal agencies to evaluate the environmental impacts of their actions and to integrate such evaluations into their decision-making processes.	All
Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations	These regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508) implement NEPA and establish two different levels of environmental analysis: the environmental assessment (EA) and the environmental impact statement (EIS). An EA determines whether significant impacts may result from a proposed action. If significant impacts are identified, an EIS is required to provide the public with a detailed analysis of alternative actions, their impacts, and mitigation measures, if necessary.	All
The Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 USC 1251 et seq.)	Section 401, the state water quality certification process, gives states the authority to grant, deny, or condition the issuance of Federal permits that may result in a discharge to the waters of the United States based on compliance with water quality standards. Section 404 regulates the discharge of pollutants, including dredged or fill material, into navigable waters of the U.S. through a permit system jointly administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Nonpoint sources requirements control pesticide runoff, forestry operations, and parking lots/motor pools. Point sources require individual or group permits and must be monitored at the point at which they enter public waters, storm sewers, or natural waterways. Section 311 (j) requires facilities to prepare a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan, containing minimum prevention facilities, restraints against drainage, an oil spill contingency plan, etc.	Water Resources, Biological Resources
The Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 USC 7401 et seq.)	Among its varied provisions, the CAA establishes standards for air quality in regard to the pollutants generated by internal combustion engines. These standards, known as the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), define the concentrations of these pollutants that are allowable in air to which the general public is exposed (“ambient air”).	Air Quality
The Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 USC 1531-1544)	Prohibits the harming of any species listed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as being either Threatened or Endangered. Harming such species includes not only directly injuring or killing them, but also disrupting the habitat on which they depend.	Biological Resources

Relevant Laws and Regulations	Summary	Affected Resource(s)
Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC 703 et seq.)	Restricts the taking, possession, transportation, sale, purchase, importation, and exportation of migratory birds through permits issued by the USFWS.	Biological Resources
National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)	Places standards on all hazardous air pollutants and governs such areas as organic liquids, asbestos, polyurethane foam, and wastewater. NESHAP is implemented under U.S. EPA jurisdiction.	Air Quality, Waste Management
The Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978 (42 USC 4901 et seq.)	Requires compliance with State and local noise laws and ordinances.	Noise, Human Health and Safety
Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) (16 USC 470a et seq.)	Ensures the protection and preservation of archeological resources on Federal lands.	Cultural Resources
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 USC 470 et seq.)	Provides the framework for Federal review and protection of cultural resources, and ensures that they are considered during Federal project planning and execution. The implementing regulations for the Section 106 process (36 CFR Part 800) have been developed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The Secretary of the Interior maintains a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and sets forth significance criteria for inclusion in the register. Cultural resources included in the NRHP, or determined eligible for inclusion, are considered “historic properties” for the purposes of consideration by Federal undertakings.	Cultural Resources
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 USC 3001 et seq.)	Protects Native American human remains, burials, and associated burial goods.	Cultural Resources
Historic Sites Act (HSA) (16 USC 461 et seq.)	Authorizes the establishment of national historic sites, the preservation of areas of national interest, and the designation and the preservation of national historic landmarks (NHLs). Provides procedures for designation, acquisition, administration, and protection of such sites.	All
Antiquities Act (AA) (16 USC 431 et seq.)	Authorizes the President to designate as national monuments any historic landmarks and historic and prehistoric sites, structures, and objects situated on Federal land. Establishes the requirement of a permit for the examination or excavation of such nationally important sites and establishes penalties for their destruction.	Cultural Resources

Relevant Laws and Regulations	Summary	Affected Resource(s)
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (42 USC 300 et seq.)	Provides for the safety of drinking water throughout the U.S. by establishing and enforcing national drinking water quality standards. Protects public health by establishing safe limits (maximum containment limits) for contaminants based upon the quality of water at the tap, and prevents contamination of surface and ground sources of drinking water. The U.S. EPA is responsible for establishing the national standards; the States are responsible for enforcement of the standards	Water Resources/ Quality; Human Health & Safety
Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899 (33 USC 401 et seq.)	Prohibits the unauthorized obstruction or alteration of any navigable water of the U.S., construction in or over a navigable water, excavation of or dumping of materials into a navigable water, or conducting any project that would alter the course or capacity of navigable water unless it has been recommended by the USACE.	Water Resources
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC 6901 et seq.)	Regulates all aspects of the handling of hazardous waste through RCRA permits issued by the U.S. EPA.	Hazardous Materials
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 USC 9601 et seq.)	Provided broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases of hazardous materials that may endanger public health or the environment. Established prohibitions and requirements pertaining to closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites, provided for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous waste at these sites, and established a trust fund to provide for cleanup when a responsible party cannot be identified.	Hazardous Materials
National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC et seq.)	Established the National Park Service to manage national parks for the purposes of conserving the scenery, natural resources, historic objects, and wildlife within the parks, and providing for the enjoyment these resources in such manner that will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.	All
Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 USC et seq.)	Declares that all public lands will be retained in federal ownership unless it is determined that a use other than public will better serve the interests of the nation. Requires that all public land be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, and environmental aspects of the land. Requires that all public lands and their resources be inventoried periodically and systematically.	All
Executive Order 11514: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality	Provides leadership for protecting and enhancing the quality of the Nation's environment to sustain and enrich human life.	All

Relevant Laws and Regulations	Summary	Affected Resource(s)
Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment	Provides leadership for protecting, enhancing, and maintaining the quality of the Nation's historic and cultural environment. This executive order has been incorporated by amendment into the NHPA.	Cultural Resources
Executive Order 12372: Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs	Directs Federal agencies to consult with and solicit comments from state and local government officials whose jurisdictions would be affected by Federal actions.	All
Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations	Requires Federal actions to achieve Environmental Justice by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations.	All
Executive Order 13007: Protection and Accommodation of Access To "Indian Sacred Sites"	Directs Federal agencies to consider Indian sacred sites in planning agency activities.	Cultural Resources
Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks	Requires Federal actions and policies to identify and address disproportionately adverse risks to the health and safety of children.	All
Executive Order 11990: Protection of Wetlands	An overall wetlands policy for all agencies managing Federal lands, sponsoring Federal projects, or providing Federal funds to State or local projects. It requires Federal agencies to follow avoidance/mitigation/ preservation procedures with public input before proposing new construction projects.	Water Resources, Biological Resources
Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management	Requires all Federal agencies to take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains, and to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health, and welfare. Because many wetlands are located in floodplains, Executive Order 11988 has the secondary effect of protecting wetlands.	Water Resources, Biological Resources
Executive Order 12856: Federal Compliance With Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements	Requires that the head of each federal agency be responsible for ensuring that all necessary actions are taken for the prevention of pollution with respect to the agency's activities and facilities, and for ensuring that the agency complies with pollution prevention, emergency planning, and community right-to-know provisions.	Hazardous Materials

Relevant Laws and Regulations	Summary	Affected Resource(s)
Mississippi Antiquities Law (as amended)	<p>Affirms State's interest in locating, protecting, and preserving historic properties. These properties, which include sites, objects, and buildings of historical, archeological, or architectural significance, are identified in the law as "Mississippi Landmarks." The law places responsibility for its implementation on the Board of Trustees of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. The Board has established a Permit Committee to designate properties as Mississippi Landmarks and to review any proposed changes to these properties.</p> <p>Any publicly owned property (belonging to the State, counties, municipalities, or other political subdivisions) may be determined to have significance and designated as a Mississippi Landmark. The law also provides a process for designation of private property at the request of the owner.</p>	Cultural Resources
House Bill No. 1682, Laws of Mississippi 2000	Provides grant assistance for African American historic sites in Mississippi and matching Federal funds for the acquisition of Civil War battlefields.	Cultural Resources
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) Non-hazardous Solid Waste Management Regulations (as amended)	Establishes the minimum State criteria under the Mississippi Solid Waste Law, as amended, for the management of non-hazardous solid waste for the protection of human health and the environment.	Non-Hazardous Waste Management
MDEQ Hazardous Waste Management Regulations	Establishes the minimum State criteria, standards, and annual reporting requirements for the generation, storage, transport, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes.	Hazardous Materials
Mississippi Air and Water Pollution and Control Law (MS Annotated Code 49-17-1 through 49-17-432) and Implementing Regulations	<p>Set forth the procedures and requirements for preventing, abating, and controlling air pollution caused by air contaminants being discharged into the atmosphere as particulates, smoke, fly ash, solvents, and other chemicals.</p> <p>Gives the State (MDEQ, Office of Land and Water Resources) the responsibility of studying, managing, conserving, and augmenting water resources in the State, as well as for the protection and procreation of fish and wildlife. The Office is also responsible for developing and maintaining a statewide data base on water resources information to use in formulating a comprehensive "State water management plan."</p>	Air Quality; Water Quality
Tennessee Air Quality Act (TN Code Annotated, Section 53-3408 et seq.) and the Tennessee Air Pollution Control Regulations	Sets forth the procedures and requirements for preventing, abating, and controlling air pollution caused by air contaminants, and maintaining a balance between the benefits of clean air and the economic cost of achieving clean air. Defines ambient air quality standards to be achieved and maintained.	Air Quality; Human Health and Safety

Relevant Laws and Regulations	Summary	Affected Resource(s)
Tennessee Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, as amended (TN Code Annotated, 68 Section 211-101 et seq.) and Regulations Governing Solid Waste Processing and Disposal	Establishes the procedures and requirements for permitting of solid waste storage, processing, and disposal facilities and for the management of solid waste throughout the State of Tennessee. Established a 25 percent solid waste reduction goal for the State. Mandates that each county within the State have one or more disposal systems available to meet the needs of county residents. Requires State and local officials to develop comprehensive solid waste management plans by county or region.	Waste Management
Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977 (TN Code Annotated, 69 Section 3-108) and Implementing Regulations	Gives the State the responsibility of, and sets for the procedures and requirements for, abating existing water pollution of Tennessee waters, reclaiming polluted waters, preventing future pollution of the waters, and planning for the future use of waters of the State.	Water Resources